

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 392

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28. 1736.

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Yesterday's Dutch Mail is not arrived; but these farther Advices came by the Mails on Sunday.

HOSE from Petersburg which are of the 28th of August O. S. say, that Major General Spiegel, who was detach'd by Count Munich with a Body of Troops to take a View of the Eastern Coasts of the Crim Tartary, had observed that in the Streight which separates the

of Asoph from that Country, there were above fords which had not above a Foot Water, notwithstanding the heavy Rains that have fallen this summer; and that the Bottom was so firm a Gravel, and his Forces, both Horse and Foot, might pass it safely, even with their Cannon; and consequently, that 'twas easy for the Tartars to pass from thence to make Incursions into Leshar, without being obliged to force their Way through the Lines of Precop. This Discovery is upon to be of very great Importance; and had been known before, the Russian Army have saved themselves the Trouble of attacking Lines of Precop. 'Tis added, that when General Spiegel visited the Coasts above-mentioned, having passed the Streight, all the Tartars retreating to oppose his Passage, were all cut in Pieces. Ombo, the Chief of the Calmuck Tartars, had promised General Lafey to join him with his nevertheless taken it into his Head to go to Cuban. The Czarina has issued Orders to new Recruits, she having resolved to augment her Forces with 12 Men to a Company.

Her Advices say, the Tartars have received a supply of 15,000 Men from the Grand Vizier by the Sea; but Count Munich writes Word, that he believes they will nevertheless think fit to continue on the Defensive, he having so fortified the Lines of Precop, that they are in a Condition to put to the most numerous Army that the Tartars bring into the Field.

They write from Poland, that a Russian Captain thro' Caminiec the 17th ult. with Letters from Count Montijo to the Grand Vizier, who is encamp'd in his Army between Bender and the Danube, and the said Captain reported, that the Persian Ambassador residing at Petersburg, had declared, there was no manner of Foundation for the Rumor of a concluded betwixt the Sophy and the Ottoman; that indeed, they had agreed on a provisional Union of Arms, but that the said Ambassador orders to assure the Court of Russia, that his Majesty would not enter into any final Negotiation of Peace, but in concert and with the Approbation of the Czarina.

Letters from Upper Hungary, mention a terrible Phenomenon to have happened there. Inhabitants near Mount Caprack, were one morning surpriz'd with the most dreadful Tempest seen, attended with dreadful Noises from the Mountain, and several shocks of an Earthquake; the Morning they were astonished to find the Mountain turn'd about, the Path which was on the side of the Mountain appearing on the opposite side standing where Corn grew, Lakes and Hills dried up, and the Water thrown where was before, Hills turn'd into Valleys, and Valleys into Hills, and the Earth cleft in several

Paris A la main, pretends to Advice from Constantinople, that the Grand Signior has actually declar'd War with the Emperor in Form: But this by no Means to be credited, if what comes in the Advices from Constantinople be true, viz. that the Ambassador from the new Sophy, treats the Turks very haughtily; that on the Day he had Audience of the Kacmakan, some of his Retainers having committed certain Irregularities in Court of the Seraglio, and the Turks attempted to hinder them, one of the Ambassadors Officials called out to them and told them, *That this was not a Time for them to give themselves Airs; that they ought to be humble and submissive, and to remember*

that there were no less than 60,000 of his Countrymen at that Time Prisoners of War in his Dominions. That the Porte are so embarrass'd in their Affairs, that they have not only thought fit to dissemble their Resentment for this Insolence, but ordered that on Pain of Death, no Man should Affront the Ambassador or the meanest of his Retinue.

These Letters add, that the Ambassador had brought two Letters from the Sophy, one directed to the Grand Signior, the other to the Vizier, acquainting them of his Accession to the Throne, and that the Ambassador had demanded to have an Answer to those Letters, giving his Master the Titles belonging to his Dignity, before he would enter into any Negotiation. Nor does the News of such Rupture appear probable, according to Letters of the 8th of this Month, O. S. from Vienna, which only say, that the Porte delays to return a positive Answer to the Conditions on which the Court of Russia is willing to come to an Accommodation; and that 'tis look'd upon as a Piece of Policy in the Ottoman Ministry, to endeavour to prolong the Negotiations, till they see whether they can strike up a Peace with the Sophy.

The Spanish Ambassador at the Hague, has intimated to the Regency and all the publick Ministers, that all Disputes betwixt the Emperor and the King his Master were at last adjust'd, and that the Instruments of the Cessions (such as desired by Spain) were arrived at Paris, and sent forward to Madrid. 'Tis added, that by a Convention lately concluded between the Emperor and his Catholick Majesty, Spain is to assist the Emperor in case of a War with the Turks, by some Naval Expedition.

They write from Spain, that it has been as cold there for some Days as in the midst of Winter. The Spanish Court thinking the Season too far advanc'd, for Count Montijo to reach Hanover before his Majesty left it, have determined he shall come to London by the Way of Paris, as soon as it was certainly known at St. Ildephonso, when his Majesty intended to be in England — According to Advices from the Frontiers of Portugal, the Court of Lisbon have ordered all their Troops into Quarters of Refreshment.

Letters from Corsica by way of Genoa say, that the Malecontents being quite tired out with the vain Hopes of the Succours promised by Baron Neuhoft, have stripp'd him of the Title of Sovereign, by deposing him in a General Assembly; and told him, that if the Succour did not arrive before the End of next Month, they would drive him out of the Island. They add, that this Resolution has been published in all the Towns possess'd by the Rebels, and that the Baron is deserted by all his Courtiers except his Secretary.

The small Pox is said to be very rife and fatal at Paris, from whence they write, that the Princess of Modena, Wife to the Prince who was here last Year, is deliver'd of a Prince

## L O N D O N.

We have received Advice from Fingall in the County of Dublin, as also from the Office of Capt. John Vernon of Clontarf, High Sheriff of the said County, of the following Particulars:

That, upon a Writ of Execution, issued from the King's Bench, and to the said High Sheriff, directed for restoring the Possession of the Castle of Breymore, and certain Lands thereto belonging, to one Mr. Tummin: That, upon the Sub-Sheriff's going down on the 7th Instant to the said Castle, with proper Bailiffs and Officers for that Purpose, in order to restore Possession, and upon his demanding an Entry into the said Castle, he was not only refused the same, by one James McCullogh, commonly called Captain McCullogh, who had associated a Number of riotous Persons, arm'd with Guns, Blunderbusses, and Pistols, with other Weapons, with Store of Provisions to withstand a Siege against his Majesty's said Writ, and the said Sheriff's Execution thereof, and in a contemptible Manner treated the said Sheriff, and said that he would maintain the Possession of the said Castle against all Sheriffs and Writs whatsoever; all which Particulars being by Letter certified by the Sub-Sheriff to the High Sheriff, requesting his imme-

diately Presence, and with sufficient Force, either by raising the Posse of the County, and by applying to the Government for Aid of the Army to execute his Majesty's said Writ against so daring an Offender, whereupon the said High Sheriff attended their Excellencies the Lords Justices and General Pierce, to have a Party of the Standing Army in Readiness, in case that by his own Attendance, and that of the Posse of the County could not enforce the said Writ: Therefore, considering how great a Reflection it would be to the County of Dublin in general, and to the High Sheriff's Character in particular, having been bred in his Majesty's Service, and particularly in his Guards, and during his Time of being High Sheriff, and therefore being piqued in his Duty to his King, and in Honour that his Majesty's Process should not be executed within twelve Miles of the Face of the Government. *Tam quam* as a High Sheriff and Soldier, with a determined Resolution, not only to lay Siege to the said Castle, but to take in Person, either by Storm or Blockade, in starving the Refusers, or never to quit the Spot, since by the Second Statute of Westminster, he was not to make a Return that he could not execute the Writ, as redounding to the Dishonour of the King: With this becoming Resolution, on the 8th Instant the High Sheriff completely armed all his Servants, and some Tenants, and went down to the said Castle, having by the Way summoned the Posse of Swords and other Villa's, from the Age of fifteen to sixty, to attend him the next Morning at Nine completely arm'd, and had sent before Mr. Johnson his Gaoler, with others his Bailiffs, all well arm'd, and with Pick-axes and Crows, &c. proper for forcing a Passage in the said Castle; and likewise sent Summons to his Sub-Sheriff to call in the neighbouring Justices of the Peace with their Posse, and to attend him at Two of the Clock that Afternoon, which being done, upon the High Sheriff's advancing near the Place, he took his Rod of Office into his Hand, and ordered all his Attendance to charge their Pieces, and to be ready to receive his further Orders in case of Resistance: But, upon the Sub-Sheriff's, with other his Officers, going down again, peaceably to demand the Possession, which instead of being given, before they came to the Castle they were saluted by a Volley of Shot from the Castle, so that an Engagement began, and continued to the Number of fifty Shots on both Sides; but as the Refusers shot out of Spike Holes above Stairs in the Castle, where, according as the Sheriff had before directed, his Officers plied their Shot, so that the Refusers could not look out to take any certain Level at the Officers of the Sheriff, so that amongst all the Shots they received no Damage; but during the same, Mr. Johnson the Gaoler broke with Crows and Pick-axes into the Castle (the said McCullogh the Captain Governor, and one O'Neal, having before got out of a back Window of the Castle) so those that remain'd in the Castle were taken Prisoners, some of them wounded, and one of them apprehended to be mortal by a Shot in the Groin. Upon the Entry into the Castle, the Doors were found to be barricadoed very strongly with Timber and Garden Rowling-stones fix'd in the Ground: There were found in the Castle, Blunderbusses, Firelocks, Swords, and other Arms; but they had spent all their Powder during the Attack: There were likewise found in the Castle, live Geese, Sheep, Barrels of Flour and Water, with other Provisions to stand a Siege; for whereas a small Rivulet that run thro' the Castle, and the Communication being cut off, they were under a Necessity of preserving the Water in Barrels upon such a determined Resolution to stand a Siege against the Sheriff with the King's Writ: But now an Entry being made, and Possession being taken, the High Sheriff having gotten Intelligence where the said McCullogh and O'Neal were flown to, he immediately order'd his Attendants to beset the House, and to suffer no Person to go in or out, till he came to the Place with Mr. Cottingham and Mr. Judge, two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, who with their Posse well arm'd, upon the Sheriff's Summons, attended upon the Occasion, and finding the Resistance that had been made, and Persons wounded thereby, so upon their coming up to the said House in fresh Pursuit, and demanding the Doors to be opened, but instead thereof meeting with great Resistance, and





in their View, ordered the Doors to be broke, which the High Sheriff by his Officers did, and after much searching found the said nominal Captain M'Culloch, and the said O Neal hid in a Loft behind a Chimney, from whence being pulled by the Heels, the High Sheriff ran in with his Pistol in his Hand, and seized him, and protected him from his Officers, being enraged from the Dangers they had undergone: After this he handed him to a Carr, and was his Guard to the House called the Warr, from whence he sent him that Night, together with his travelling Lady (who had bravely stood all the Fires) and Mr. O Neal and others, under a strong Guard by Mr. Johnson and other Bailiffs well arm'd, to his Majesty's Gaol at Killmainham: And we hear, that the High Sheriff has reported the several Facts to the Lords Justices for his Majesty's Pleasure therein. Thus we have given as brief an Account as we could of the Siege, Storm, and taking of the Castle of Breymore, with the famous Mr. M'Culloch Governor thereof, who presumed, and in Contempt of the Law and his King, to with-hold the same by Force of Arms against his Majesty's Writ of Restitution, therefore refer the Conduct and Courage of the High Sheriff and his Officers, as an Example to future High Sheriffs upon like Occasions, and to receive such Commendations as my Readers shall think they justly deserve, and from all Persons that are Lovers of their Country and Laws; for it may be justly said, if the Force of the King's Laws were stop'd, the Power of Government would cease.

Last Friday Se'nnight the Right Hon. Robert Allen, Esq; Brother to the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Allen, was chosen Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue at Dublin, in the room of John Allen, Esq; who died the Wednesday preceding in the County of West Meath.

The Day before Mr. William Walker, Druggist, in Bride-street, Dublin, and Alderman of that City, was elected Master of the Ballast Office, in the room of Alderman Thomas Curtis deceased. And Mr. Robert Curtis his Son was chose Clerk of the Ballast Office, which Place he enjoy'd during his Father's Life.

His Excellency the Lord Chancellor of Ireland having obtained her Majesty's Leave to come for England for some time, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Molesworth, and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Meath, have been appointed Commissioners for keeping the Great Seal of Ireland in his Lordship's Absence.

Last Wednesday Se'nnight one Philip Reiley was convicted at the Tholsel at Dublin, for keeping a disorderly House, and whipped for the same through that City on the Saturday following. — At the same time one Keely was tried for committing a Rape on the Body of a Child of about 10 Years old; but for want of Evidence, acquitted, with a very good Character given of him in Court.

The same being Holyrood Day (according to annual Custom) a Buck was given to the Citizens of Dublin to be hunted in his Majesty's Deer Park Phoenix; after which there were many Horse Races, that gave great Diversion to the Spectators.

Next Day the Lords Barrimore and Dillon, with their Ladies, Count Taaffe, a General Officer in the Emperor's Service, Dennis Kelly, Esq; and several other Persons of Distinction, arrived at Dublin from England on board his Majesty's Dublin Yacht. — At the same time also arrived there the Lord Mountgarret, who has been many Years in the Emperor's Service, wherein he so distinguished himself, that he brought a Letter of Recommendation hither from the Empress to the Queen, by whom he was most graciously received, and had the Honour to kiss her Majesty's Hand, being introduced by the Right Hon. the Lord Montagu. He is gone to Ireland to take Possession of the Estate and Honour which are devolved to him by the Death of the late Lord his Brother.

Next Day Mr. Keeler, a Merchant of Dublin near the old Bridge, dropped down dead of an Apoplexy. Yesterday the 4 Malefactors condemn'd at the last Sessions at the Old Baily, were executed at Tyburn, viz.

Edward Bonner for robbing on the Highway.

Edward Rowe for robbing and shooting Mr. Gibson the Baker at Islington.

Thomas Dwyer and James O Neal, for robbing of Daniel Hawkins on the Highway.

They all behaved at the Place of Execution in a very penitent Manner.

The 3 last died Roman Catholics, and several Letters were delivered by them just before they were turned off.

The Surgeons got the Body of Rowe; but the Irish Mob carried off the two latter.

Last Sunday died Capt. Greenhill, one of the Elder Brothers of the Trinity House. He was in

the last War Commander of a Man of War: After the Peace, he commanded one of the South Sea Company's Ships, where he attained a large Fortune, the Bulk of which he left to his Brother an Oxfordshire Gentleman. He was the sincerest Friend to his Acquaintance, as well as to the poor disabled Seamen and the distressed Widows.

Oxford, Sept. 25. On Thursday last Dr. Taylor arrived in this City, where a very great Concurrence of People attended his Assistance, and Yesterday he made his new Operations for the Disorders of Sight, particularly for the Gutta Serena, Cataract, and Glaucoma, in the Presence of Dr. Frewen, Dr. Frampton, and others of the principal Physicians of this City, and a great Number of Gentlemen of the University immediately after, some of the Eyes were examined and found free from the least Appearance of Inflammation, and the Patients recovered to Sight without having suffered little if any Pain. — This Morning the above-mentioned Gentlemen honoured him with a second Visit on the same Occasion, and after having seen other Instances of Success, and favour'd him with their Presence for several Hours, while he defended his new Theory of the Nature of a very great Variety of the Disorders of Sight, and explain'd some of the very many Advantages of removing them by his new Manner; they expressed the highest Satisfaction, shewed him the greatest Marks of Esteem, and promised him their Interest and Protection.

Dr. Taylor (who is now at Coventry) will be Tomorrow Evening at Northampton, and on Saturday Evening next at his House in Suffolk-street for 8 Days, as we have often mentioned.

Yesterday Bank Stock was no Price. India 182. South Sea 99 3-4ths. Old Annuity 113 3-4ths. New Ditto 111 1-4th. Three per Cent. 105. Emperor's Loan 117 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 110 3-4ths. London Assurance 15. African 16. India Bonds 61. 10 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 61. 5 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 51. 10 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 11. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths to 5 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 21. 8 s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 5-8ths per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 5-8ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 117.

**THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for building a Bridge across the River Thames, from the New Palace Yard in the City of Westminster, to the opposite Shore in the County of Surry, having appointed the Payments to be made into the Bank of England by the Contributors to the said Lottery, and given Notice thereof in the London Gazette, pursuant to the Directions of the said Act: And it having since been represented to the said Managers and Directors, that it will be more convenient to have the Times of Payment enlarged, the said Managers and Directors do therefore give Notice, that they have enlarged the Times of Payment in Manner following; that is to say, twenty Shillings on each Ticket to be paid at the Time of Subscribing, for which Purpose, Books are now open at the Bank, and will be continued so to the 14th Day of October next; forty Shillings more to be paid on each Ticket on or before the 30th Day of November following, and the remaining forty Shillings on or before the 29th Day of January next.**

East-India House, Sept. 24, 1736.

**THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, do hereby give Notice, pursuant to a Resolution of a General Court of the said Company, held this Day, that they will on the 31st of March next, pay the Principle and Interest due on all their Bonds which carry more than Three per Cent. per Annum Interest; and that from and after that Time, all Interest thereon shall cease; but that the present Proprietors of such Bonds are hereby allowed to the First Day of November next, inclusive, to bring the same to the Accountant of the said Company, at their House in Leadenhall-street (if they think fit) to be marked, in order to be exchanged for new Bonds carrying Interest after the Rate of Three Pounds per Cent. per Annum, from the said 31st of March next, payable at six Months Notice from the Company, or the respective Proprietors of such exchanged Bonds: And they do hereby further give Notice, that all the Interest which will become due on the present Three and a Half per Cent. Bonds, to the said 31st of March next, will be paid by the Company at the Time of bringing such Bonds to be marked, in order to be exchanged for new Bonds, and that such new Bonds will be accepted in Payment for Goods bought at the Company's Sales, when six Months Interest is due thereon.**

This Day is Published,

The Second Edition, Corrected, of

**THE Interest of Scotland Considered** with regard to its Police in employing the Poor in Agriculture; its Trade; its Manufactures, and Fisheries. To which is added, an Appendix, containing the Manner of Raising, Weeding, Pulling, Watering, Grafting, and Dressing of Flax, practised in Flanders.

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This pleasant and delightful Confession, which is compounded with much Labour and Care, of the choicest Ingredients in the whole Art of Physick, infallibly cures all great and good Purposes; for it is so certain in its Effects, that not one in five thousand that take it, miss of a perfect Cure, and so safe in Operation, that the most aged, or even Infants may take it with the greatest Safety; for it never purges nor causes the least Disorder to the Patient, operates gently by Urine, and keeps the Body cool and temperate; but it very powerfully rectifies both the Blood and Juices, takes off the Acridness thereof, which is the Cause of this Distemper, and destroys its Root and Branch, as the many thousands that have taken it find to their speakable Comfort and Satisfaction.

And is sold by the Author's Leave for 2 s. 6 d. and by Mrs. Richards, at the Sign of the Black Horse in Fleet-street, near Fleet Bridge; and no where else in England.

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It is to be taken at any Season of the Year, but especially in Spring and Fall; it is so very agreeable to Young and Old, Children take it without Trouble, a few Drops may be Dose; and so gentle, that it weakens not the Stomach. For it is a safe and effectual Alternative (in a mild way) where Purging is not necessary; an Excellence which this Medicine, which is a singular Property peculiar to the Learned, to be in some Cathartic Medicines.

\*It is in particular,

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For it is a true Specifick Cordial, that perfectly cures Distemper by gentle Evacuation, by Stool and Urine, only sure and effectual Way perfectly to cure the Scurvy, and prevent Relapses (notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary) the Truth of which is witnessed to daily by many Thousands that have taken this Medicine. It fully rectifies the Blood and Juices, that scrophulous and also speedily cured by it; and all Spots, Blotches, &c. on the Skin, are quickly and entirely taken off, the Patients made lively and brisk, many chronick Distempers cured, and a due State of Health secured.

It removes all Pain from the Stomach, helps Digestion, opens Obstructions, and is peculiarly serviceable to the inclined, or troubled with the Green Sickness. This Medicine in the World to destroy Worms in Children of People, and prevent their Return; for it scours away the rropy, viscid Humours which breed them in their Bowels, is so well adapted to all Constitutions, that it is esteemed both in City and Country, the most general Medicine that ever was known to preserve Health, and to add no Business or Recreation.

Good Allowance is given Wholesale by Mr. King for Money to Country Shopkeepers, &c. to sell again. The Medicine will keep many Years, and is sold no where in London: Therefore beware of pyrating Counterfeits, endeavour to shroud under the valid Reputation of this relative Medicament has every where obtained by its Virtues for the Purposes above-mentioned, or any Suggestions about Names, with an Intent to hinder the People the Benefit of this experienced Medicine, and to know to lose Reputation thereby; but Envy never want Pretences.

The Directions given with it are large and full.